

NOTES ON SOME SOUTH AMERICAN MEMBRACIDÆ

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The subjoined observations were made during the revision of the Membracidæ of South America and Antilles now being published.

Subfamily Centrotinæ

Mr. Buckton on page 172 in Monograph of the Membracidæ named and described as new the genus *Gibbomorpha* with two species, habitat unknown. Judging from the descriptions and figures the genus is synonymous with *Monobelus* Stal, his *G. parvula* (p. 192, pl. 41, f. 9) being *M. fasciatus* Fabr., and *G. aurea* (p. 193, pl. 42, f. 1) apparently *M. nasutus* Stal.

Subfamily Hoplophorioninæ

Among the Membracidæ collected at Huigra and Loja, Ecuador, by Dr. F. X. Williams and Prof. Clodoveo Carrion, were a number which proved to be examples of "*Membracis triangulum* Germ." the type of the genus *Hoplophora* Germ., heretofore unidentified, and congeneric with *Ochropepla corrosa* Fairm., the type of that genus. As *Hoplophora* is preoccupied, Kirkaldy renamed it *Hoplophorion*, which must include all species congeneric with *corrosa*. This change leaves the species listed under *Hoplophora* and *Hoplophorion* without a generic name, to supply which I herewith propose the name *Metcalfiella*, in recognition of the splendid work on the Homoptera done by Dr. Z. P. Metcalf. Some of the species have and some have not longitudinal rugæ on the sides.

As there appear to be no good structural characters justifying the separation of the genera *Potnia* and *Aconophoroides*, some of which have lateral rugæ and others without them, the latter name should be considered a synonym.

Subfamily Smiliinæ

Students of the Membracidæ have considered *Entylia triguttata* Germ. identical with *Acutalis tripunctata* Fairm; but a

critical inquiry into the question proves them to be distinct. On examination of a long series of *triguttata*, received through the courtesy of Dr. H. C. Severin, a wide variation of colors and markings was observed ranging from very pale yellowish brown to black, some of the examples being mottled anteriorly, other with variable yellow bands and spots, and covered with dense hairs. The posterior pronotal process was broad at base, then slightly broadened nearly to the apex which was rather abruptly pointed, the extreme tip always black with a subapical yellow band. The pronotum was densely punctured, dull, a yellow spot each side. The tegmina were clear hyaline, interior margins broadly covered by the pronotum, with 3 discoidal cells and 5 apical cells, terminal cell placed transversely, and destitute of a transverse brown band. The average length was 3 mm. Habitat, S. Dakota.

While examples of *tripunctata* were not available for study, Fairmaire's description and figure are so clear there should be no difficulty in recognizing it. He states that the pronotum is shining brown-black, (hence, doubtless lightly punctured), approaching the *Hoplophora* in form, the posterior process sharply pointed, a yellow point each side, the apex yellow. The tegmina are entirely free, have a transverse brown band, and 4 apical cells and no discoidal, terminal cell triangular as stated in the description of the genus as well as shown in the figure. It is 4 mm. long; habitat in Brazil, and Caracas, Venez.

From the above data it is clear that the two species are distinct—one belonging to *Vanduzea*, the other to *Acutalis*.

Subfamily Darninae

Stal apparently recognizing that the name *Scaphula* was preoccupied renamed Fairmaire's genus *Rhexia* omitting, however, to include *semiatra* Fairm. Fairmaire gave the locality as "Coromandel," omitting to name the country. As the only district well known at the time by that name was "Coromandel Coast of British India," Stal believed the species was from that country. The city of Coromandel is located in the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil, from whence Fairmaire received material.

Scaphula and *Tristan* must be considered as synonyms of *Rhexia*.

It appears that Dr. Funkhouser was correct in placing *Heniconotus* as a synonym of the genus *Heteronotus*, Laporte, as no reliable characters are known to separate them. *Ernestopehkkia* Schmidt is another synonym, his *E. inermis* and *spinosa* being the male and female of *Heteronotus delineatus* Walker.